Fig. 1c is an enlarged partial view illustrating another example of a light scattering element and a rough area of the present invention;

Please **REPLACE** the paragraph beginning at page 5, lines 21 to 22 as follows:

Fig. 2a is an exploded perspective view of the surface light source device shown in Figs. 1a to 1c;

Fig. 2b is an enlarged partial view illustrating fine projection rows on a back face of a scattering guide plate of the present invention;

Fig. 2c is an enlarged partial view illustrating fine projection rows on a back face of a prismatic surface of a prism sheet of the present invention;

R1 Cont.

Please **REPLACE** the paragraph beginning at page 5, lines 23 to 24 as follows:

Fig. 3a is a plan view of an emission face of a scattering guide plate employed in the surface light source device shown in Figs. 1a to 1c;

Fig. 3b is an enlarged partial view illustrating light scattering elements around a corner portion of the emission face of Fig. 3a;

Fig. 3c is an enlarged partial view illustrating light scattering elements around a distal portion of the emission face of Fig. 3a;

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 6, lines 7 to 12 as follows:

R2

Referring to Figs. 1a to 2c, a surface light source device of side light type 1 comprises a scattering guide plate 2, a primary light source 3, a reflection sheet 4 and a flexible prism sheet 5 as a light control member. The reflection sheet 4, the scattering guide plate 2 and the prism sheet 5 are laminatedly arranged. The scattering guide plate 2 has a wedge-like cross section with a thicker end portion having a minor face to provide an incidence end face 2A beside which the primary light source is disposed.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 6, lines 18 to 23 as follows:

R3

The reflection sheet 4 is, for example, a sheet-like member with regular reflectivity provided by evaporation-deposited silver or a sheet-like member such as white PET film. A major face 2C of the scattering guide plate 2 provides an emission face while the other major face 2B provides a back face. Although some light leaks through the back face 2B, the reflection sheet 4 reflects and returns the leaked light to the scattering guide plate 2. This prevents loss in light energy.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 11 to 16 as follows:

R4

Illumination light L emitted from the emission face 2C is introduced into the prism sheet 5 through a slope 5B, shown in Fig. 2c indicated with arrow C, relatively near to the incidence end face 2A and is reflected at another slope 5A, shown in Fig. 2c indicated with arrow C, relatively far from the incidence end face 2A to be outputted to a frontal direction of the emission face 2C (upward in Fig. 1a). Thus the prism sheet 5 corrects directively of emission to a frontal direction of the emission face 2C regarding in a plane perpendicular to the incidence end face 2A.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 21 to 26 as follows:

R5

On the other hand, referring to Fig. 2b indicated with arrow B, the back face 2B of the scattering guide plate 2 is also provided with a great number of fine projection rows. These projection rows run approximately at a right angle with respect to the incidence end face 2A. Each of the projection rows includes a pair of slopes 2E, 2F running approximately at a right angle with respect to the incidence end face 2A.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 29 to page 9, line 4 as follows:

R6

In the illustrated embodiment, the light scattering elements 14 are locally formed fine rough regions. It is to be noted that the rough area M has scattering power which is smaller that that of the light scattering elements 14. That is, as shown in Figs. 1b and 1c with indications of E and F, degree of roughness is lower in the area M than in the fine rough regions corresponding to the light scattering elements 14.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 16 to line 20 as follows:

In the present embodiment, number of scattering elements per unit area (i.e., covering rate) is increased in an area indicated by reference symbol AR1, as understood by comparing a partially enlarged illustration of Fig. 3b with another partially enlarged illustration of Fig. 3c. That is, the light scattering elements 14 are distributed at a relatively large density in corner portions corresponding to electrodes 7A, 7B of the fluorescent lamp 7 and in tapering areas extending therefrom respectively.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 14 to 18 as follows:

An example of thus determined boxes are illustrated in Figs. 3a to 3c with dotted lines. One scattering element 14 is allotted to one box. Position in each box is preferably random. Such random positioning prevents Moire fringes which might be caused by overlapping relation with pixels of the LCD panel. However, so far as Moire fringes are tolerable, an arrangement with regularity may be employed.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 19 to 22 as follows:

In the example shown in Figs. 3a to 3c, pitch P is adjusted so that reduction for correction with respect to the provisionally set value is increasing in the area AR1 according to being closer to the incidence end face and also to being closer to the corners along the incidence end face 2A.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 12 to 14 as follows:

Inner surface of a mold employed for producing the scattering guide plate 2 is locally roughened for forming the light scattering elements 14. The positions of being roughened correspond to the forming positions of the light scattering elements 14.